HE HE GOOD NIGHT.

mamma. I've put all my playthings

twe teen such a good little darling to-day know that you love me, for often you've

That I was your angel, now put me to bed. The stare have come out, and mamma you told me were windows thro' which all angels

now while they're smiling on us with de

tight. kies me dear mamma, come kies good night.

CHORUS.

Angels watch over me, thy vigils keep Guard and protect me while I am saleep, O, bring me a message in dreams from

Watching in heaven for me and mamma Dear mamma, you kissed me, and told me, to

That if I'd kneel down you would teach me to pray.

beard you last night; won't you teach me the same! "Our Father in heaven, hallowed be The

I'll kneel when you kneel, and I'll look as you

the tree. "

So that God can write down both our pray ers in one book. ad papa can read them, while God holds the

lightgood night.

CHORUS Dear mamma, look up; ob, don't look so sad! To know he's in heaven should make you heart glad.

Oh, kiss me but once, and then smooth down my hair. and tell me that, some day, we'll meet pape

there. You know that he's waiting, and happy he'll

When he comes, with the angels, to mee you and me. Ah, then we'll be happy, in God's pleasing

sight-Oh, kies me, dear mamma! come kies me good night.

Chorus YAKOOB KHAN.

Checkered Career of the Heir to the Afghan Throne.

That time brings its own revenge has long been accepted as a truism, and certainly its truth was never better exemplified than in the person of the young Afghan Prince, known to the world as Yakoob Khan. The character of Yakoob Khan shines out from among that of all his countrymen, not only as the most able and the most intelligent, but also as the most courteous, the most moderate, and the most refined The life of such a man is a study in it self, and its recital will arouse sympathy in the hearts of all true lovers of brave dels and noble actions. His life is also conterminous with the most eventful portion of modern Afghan history, and his career is closely intertwined with the fortunes of Shere Ali. Yakoob Khan was born in or about the year 1849, of a noble mother. His first appearance in public life may be said to be the occasion when he detected the European beneath the disguise of the dervish, and despite the fluency and enerve of Arminius Vambery. That was in November, 1863, when the Afghan Prince appeared to the traveler "a good humored inexperienced child." Since then, whether he has retained his good humor or not, he has certainly acquired a vast experience of life's vicissitudes.

His career in the history of his country commenced very shortly after his interview with the Hungarian traveler, or in 1864 Shere Ali's brothers dispu-ed his possession of the crown, and Yakoob Khan was left in command at the recently captured fortress of Herat. While Shere Ali was carrying on the war with a varying fortune, victorious at Kujboaz, routed at Shaikhabad. losing his eldest son in the former fight, and deserted by his best General. Manomed Refik, on the eve of the latter, but in the end expelled from Candahar and all the eastern country. Yakoob han was slowly but surely consolidating his rule over Herat and Ferrah and propitiating, in so far as he was able, the Northern Khan of Maimene. So it happened that when Shere Ali suffered his last overthrow beneath the walls of Knelat-i-Gunji and fled to Herat, he had not abandoned all hope of restoring the declining fortunes of his cause During three years Yakoob Khan had preserved peace in the West, and had restrained the Persians, and had sent many a welcome contingent of hardy troops to the scene of battle in Candahar and Cabul. There was yet one chance left, but the degree of success that might be attained no longer rested with Shere Ali. In the field of battle he had been worsted both by Azim and Abderraham, and his own reputation and become dimmed by disaster.

The fate of Cabul trembled in the balance when its real arbiter advanced on Candahar in the early days of 1868. The city fell at once after a sharp fight in the outskirts of the town, and then once more Candahar by came Shere Ali's base for the reconquest of Cabul. In the chantime the disintegrating causes in the confederacy of the Barucksai brothers were now beginning to become manifest. On Afzul's death, his youngest brother, Azim, seized the reins power, and relegated Abderrahman to the minor post of governor of Balkh His own son, Surwar Khan, had just been driven out of Canhahar by Yadriven out of Canhahar by Yakoob Khan. Abderrahman's hostility was scarcely concealed to his uncle Azim, who evidently desired to found a dynasty of his own, and Abdertahman, knowing the ability of the man, must the dreaded the contingency as almost impitable. Whatever claims Azim may have had to the admiration of his countrymen as a wise statesman he forfeited by his tyranny, once he came to supreme control. So at first the joint army of Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan encountered little opposition. Cabul. entered in triemph, and south of the Hindoo Koosh there re-

Asim in the meanwhile had fed

agreed to forege their jealousies. With large force they advanced against bul, but their adversary had been more prompt. Yakoob Khan held the Bamian Pass as they came forth from the Signan vailey, and worsted them in · pitched encounter. But they found their retrest out off. The Khan of Maimene had declared for Shere All, and was operating in their rear. They had no hope left now, except in making one desperate rush on the capital and surprising Shere Ali. But each of their schemes was frustrated. They crossed the Hindoo Koosh by a pass to the east of Bamian, but Yakoob Khan was close behind driving them before him. Past Cabul they fled with the young chief bot on their track, until they turned to bay in sheer despair in the neighbor hood of Ghizni. Routed there, they fled for safety to Persia, where Azim died, and Abderranman passed on to Khokand and the Russian territory

The five years' war had at last terminated, but its close brought credit to Yakoob Khan alone. Since then Yakoob has been governor of Cabul (1869), of Cardahar (1870), and, after a brief exile, of Herat (1871) In all these posts he exhibited the same great capacity that he had demonstrated on the field of battle; but Shere All feared him still. He recognized his superior, and he believed that the ties of blood would prove but a slight restraint upon the impulses of ambition. Yakoob Khan is said to have intrigued with Persia and to have connetted with Russia. There are some who declare that he has loudly proclaimed his hostility to England, and Shere Ali him self once endeavored to make him an pear as a Russophile; but all these as sertions are mere idle rumors. On the other hand, he certainly expressed to Capt. Marsh, very friendly sentiments toward us, and had commenced the study of English as a proof of his good feeling toward our country. It was shortly after this interview with the author of "A Ride Through Islam" that he came to Cabul, trusting to a safe conduct from Shere Ali, and it was then that he was imprisoned, while his younger brother, Ayoob Khan, threatin Persia.

Justice in the Good Old Times,

Says Chambers' Journal: To Tyburn doomed men from Newgate were carried in half-dozens, as if for a public entertainment. We can hardly in the present day realize the brutality of these exhibitions, to which, however, ladies of quality regularly adjourned to see the show. Hanging formed a holiday amusement of the fashionable society of London. Such was the disregard of human feeling that officers of the law were not ashamed to practice cruel deceptions on convicts at the very scafold. A person named David Lindsay. convicted of traitorous visits to France. was sentenced to die, and carted to Tyburn in spite of the amnesty. When tested David's courage by telling him he might yet save his life on condition of revealing the names of alleged trait ors. David, however, sorely tempted declined to save his neck on such terms Thereupon the sheriff ordered the eart to drive on: but even this move toward leaving Lindsay suspended did not shake his stout spirit. All this time the sarily-tortured fellow in his pocket. Before the cart was fairly from under Lindsay's feet it was stopped, or he would have been murdered. Taken back alive to Newgate, a very unusual spectacle, Lindsay, after being nearly starved in a loathsome dungeon, was sent into perpetual banishment; ultimately he died of hunger and exposure in Holland. As the hanging of some thousands of rebels would have shocked ordinary decency, vast numbers were condemned to be banished, as an act of grace, to the Plantations, or were 'made over as presents to trading courtiers, who might pardon them for a consider ation. Think of lords and ladies at court being presented with groups of convicts on whom money could be made by selling pardons. The fact throws a new light on this period of English his-As regards transportation, some terv. not uninteresting and little-known par ticulars are given concerning Rob Roy Twelve years after the rebellion of 1715 Rob was taken to London in connection with the Disarmament Act, and senten ced with many others to be transported to Barbadoes. Handcuffed to Lord Ogilvie, he was marched from Newgate through the streets of London to a barge at Blackfriars, and thence to Gravesend "This," says Dr. Doran, "is an inci-dent which has escaped the notice of Walter Scott and of all Rob's biogra phers." Before quitting England, the barge-load of convicts were pardoned and allowed to return home.

Lady's Adventures in India.

I had one serious rencontre with a party of Mahratta Dakoits (or robbers) on which occasion I think I may justly lay claim to having escaped only by my fearless horsemanship and unwavering presence of mind. I was riding along. quite early one morning, on a little Mahratta mare, about eighty miles from Indore, escorted by several troopers of the Cavalry Contingent, and two of my own servants. My body guard was so arranged that some rode before me leading the way, and some behind.

Just as the day broke, five Mahratta horsemen, armed to the teeth, and long spears in their hands, rode up to on party, and demanded in authoritative terms that the little mare I was riding should be delivered up to them on th spot! My valiant escort fled at their approach, and I was left to settle accounts with these wild horsemen in the best way I could. Their long, sharp spears, pointed at me, threatened eac oment death and destruction. Twice I managed to break through the lawtess band, and manœuvre my horse through the ring they formed around me; and twice was I again surrounded, and nearly overcome by the overwhelming number of my enemies. I made my little steed lash out afore and aft, to prevent the too near approach of the spears, and fortunately for me, the an-imal was too full of life and vice to require much prompting to rear, plunge and kick. Repeatedly the five spears narrowly grazed either me or my gal-

Balkh to join his nephew, and in the lant grey, but after nearly ten minutes face of the great emergency they each of desperate battle. I succeeded in dashing through the lists of wild borsomen, and, with the aid of whip and spur, rode fairly away. My escort, who had so gallantly and courageously left me to my fate, slunk into camp long after I

was safely housed. I had another narrow escape on the following evening, my enemy on this occasion being a panther. It was just sunset; and having distanced my attendant troopers, by taking a longer and a harder gallop than their steeds or their nerves permitted, I was not at all charmed to see a huge panther approaching me from the waste land to my left. For a long time he lay crouching behind a bush, apparently awaiting my coming up. My steed was exhausted by the long gallop he had had, and appeared a little lame. Neither persussive nor coercive measures could at first induce him to accelerate his pace; so I turned my thoughts to the hope of escape offered by the jungly expanse on my right, purposing to strike off across the country, and having circumvented the foe lying in wait, to return to the road a mile or so in advance. But my plans were frustrated almost as soon as formed; for not a hundred yards distant appeared a second wild animal, borribly like a tiger, which stood eyeing me steadfastly as I hesitated on the road. Despair made me bold with sudden energy I urged on my halting steed, and escaped both the wild deni-

zens of the jungle at once. Wild elephants are very numerous in the jungles of Malabar. Not long ago. a lady and gentleman were traveling in palanquins, carried by sixteen men each, when the conveyances were suddenly put down on the road, and the two-and thirty brave carriers took to instant flight, uttering wild cries of "The elephants! the elephants!" The lady was asleep and never heard anything; but the gallant escort, jumping out of his palky, hurried to the fair sleeper and dragged her out of the conveyance before she understood the meaning of his frantic and unceremonious baste. They had just time to rush wildly down a slight declivity and hide themselves in the underwood, when a gigantic monster came up to the deserted vehicles, ened in Herat, was glad to find safety and imagining them to be still tenanted, first trampled them to atoms, and then contemptuously scattered the debris, leaving the luckless travelers to reach Octamacund the best way they

Epicurism.

could.

Dr. Rondelet, an ancient writer on fishes, was so fond of figs that he died in 1566, of a surfeit, occasioned by eating them to excess. In a letter to a friend Dr. Parr confesses his love of hot boiled lobsters, with a profusion of shrimp sauce. Pope, who was an epicure, would lie in bed for days at Lord Bolingbroke's unless some one told him that there were stewed lampreys for dinner, when he arose instantly and came down to the table. A gentleman treated Dr. Johnson to new honey and clouted cream of which he ate so largely that his entertainer became alar ...ed All his lifetime Dr. Johnson had a vo racious attachment for a leg of mutton. 'At my aunt Ford's," says he, "I ate so much of a boiled leg of mutton, that she used to talk about it. My mother, who was affected by little things, told me seriously that it would hardly be forgotten." Dryden, in 1699, writing to a lady, declined her invitation to sumptuous supper, says, "If beggars might be choosers, a chine of honest bacon would please my appetite more than all the marrow pudding, for I like them plain, having a vulgar stomach." Dr. George Fordyce contended that as one one meal a day was enough for a lion, it ought to suffice a man. Accordly, for more than twenty years, the doctor used to eat only a dinner in the whole course of the day. This solitary meal he took regularly at four o'clock at Dolly's chop house. A pound and a half of rump stake, half a broiled chicken, a plate of fish, a bottle of port, a quarter of a pint of brandy, and a tank ard of strong ale, satisfied the doctor's wants till four o'clock the next day, and regularly engaged one hour and a half of his time. Dinner over, he returned to his home in Essex street, Strand, to deliver his six o'cleck lecture on anatomy and chemistry. Baron Museres, who lived nearly to the age of ninety, used to go home one day in every week without any dinner, eating only a round of dry toast at tea. Aristotle, like a true poet, seems to have liberally feasted on fancy, an few men could live more frugally than he: in one of his poems, he says of himself, "that he was fit person to have lived in the world when acorns were the food of men." When Bolingbroke invited Swift to dine with him, he talked of the dishes he would offer. "A fig for your bill of fare," said Swift; "show me your bill of company." Milton was fond of a glass of water and a pipe. A modern poet, who was asked by a lady of fashion what he would like for dinner, answered, "Peppermint cordial and black pudding."

Lydia Mary Pay, Missionary to China.

Mail advices from China announce the death at Chefoo, October 5th, of Miss Fay, an American lady, well known as a devoted missionary teacher of the Episcopal church for twenty-eight years. Her labors among the Chinese women were eminently useful and her knowledge of the Chinese language was very thorough. Even before ing to China, in 1850, she had read and studied much upon her future field of labor, and on her arrival there she enjoyed the inestimable advantage of the teachings of the late Bishop Boone. Frm him she acquired an insight into the Chinese classics, and especially the Bishop's favorite author, Hencius, which proved of incalculable service for the success of her career as a teacher. The late Charles W. Goodwin, the greatest scholar who ever visited China. often spoke of the thoroughness of her knowledge and of her philosophic grasp of every subject which she un-dertook, and the numerous accomplish-ed Chinese ladies who owed to her their training, form a living monument of her seal and success as a teacher. She was the principal originator of Duane Hall College and Divinity School for Chinese, which, in compliment to her, was formally opened in 1876, on the

twenty-sixth anniversary of her departure for China. Originally employed by the American branch of the Kommon church her latter years were spent in the service of the English Church Missionary Society. Her health had been feeble for the past two years, and she considered her life work virtually ended with the establishment of Duane Hall. It was a subject of regret to those who knew her rare attainments in Chinese, that she did dot devote a portion of her time to the translation of some of the important works of Chinose literature, but this her views of duty forbade.

The Beauty of the Sierra Secada.

There is no color on the globe com-parable with that which robes a moun tain at a sufficient distance, however rugged and desolate the near aspect may be. More off to a distance of three-score airy miles when the atmosphere is favorable, and what glorious cauty will the line of the Sierra wear have seen the vast bulwark thus from the banks of the Sacramento in the spring, and once from the summit of Diable, when they seemed, though on the earth, not of it.

All their rocks, their gorges, their recipices, their streams, their desolate aiches which the earth-avalanches ad torn, their cliffs, their forests, their nooks and dells, their tortuous roads. all their bulk and savageness reduced to smooth splendor of color! First, a purple bar of feet hills just beyond the dim edge of the imense prairie; then a middle slope of vague and tender green; then crowning all, the golden snow (gold at that distance) in an unceasing stretch of 200 miles! What a vision through the clear air. when we weep thus the complete physognomy of their summits here a symmetrical peak, there a long ridge sawed into sharp spikes of creamy whiteness, and soon a huge climbing mound of brills ance, showing where the Carson turn pike leads the adventurers after silver. that cannot be polished nor frosted to such beauty as sheathes its own tre mendous dome! Next to the Himalaya, in Hindostan, that ridge bears the most noble name of all the mounts n-chains on the globe "Sierra Nevada." when we see it sixty miles off, under clouds that mimic its pinnacles and swells, it shows like a vision from another world, like the street and wall of New Jerusalem. Only the colors are in reverse order, as belits the reflection of heavenly glory in an earthly medium. First comes the amyethyri, midway the beryl, and on the heights,

Philosophy of Position in Repose.

not at the base, the pure gold, as if it were transparent glass. Thomas Starr

King

There is a reason for everything, if ve can only find it out, but it is some times very hard to discover the reasons of even the very simplest things. Every one who has traveled much, and even those who have merely looked through books of travel, must have been struck by the variety of attitudes assumed by the people of different countries. The Hindoo sits down on the ground with his knees drawn up close to his body. so that his chin will almost rest upor them; the Turks squat down cross-legged; the European sits on a chair; while the American often raises his legs to a the latter in April: its amount dimin-level with his head. Nor are these ishes considerably in July, August and postures assumed by the same people September, and attains its minimum der varving circumstances verse. Climate or season, for example will cause considerable alteration in the posture assumed, as was well known by Alma Tadema, in his pictures of the four seasons exhibited in the academy a year ago. In his representation of summer he painted a woman leaning backward on a ledge, with one leg loose,y hangin, down, while the other was drawn up so that the foot was on a level with the body. In the picture of winter, on the other hand, we saw a figure with the legs drawn up in front of the belly. The reason for these different postures has been explained by Rosenthal. The temperature of the body, as is well known, is kept up and regulated by the circulation of the blood through it, and a great propor-tion of the blood contained in the whole body circulates in the vessels of the intestines. Now the intestines are only separated from the external air by the thin abdominal walls, and therefore any change of temperature in the atmosphere will readily act upon them unless they be guarded by some ad-ditional protection. The Hindoos are well aware of this, and they habitually protect the belly by means of a thick shawl or cummerbund, thus guarding themselves against any sudden change of temperature. This precaution is also frequently adopted by Europeans resident in hot climates, and is even retained by them after returning to England. But the function of the cummerbund may to a certain extent be fulfilled by change of posture alone When the legs are drawn up, as in the picture of "Winter," already referred to, the thighs partially cover the abdomen, and taking the place of additional clothing, aid the abdominal walls in protecting the intestines and the blood hey contain from the cooling influence of the external air. Thus it is that in cold weather, when the quantity of covering in bed is insufficient, persons naturally draw up their legs toward the abdomen, so as to retain as much heat as possible before going to sleep. In hot weather, on the centrary, they wish to expose the airdomen as much as possible to the cooling influence of the stmosphere. The posture depicted by Alma Tadema is the most efficient for this purpose. It no doubt answers the purpose to lie down flat on one's back, but in this position the abdominal walls are more or less tight; whereas, when one of the legs is drawn up, as in the painting just alluded to, the walls are relaxed, and, the intenstines not being subject to any pressure, the blood in them will circulate more rapidly, and

New England Brown Bread .- Four cupfuls rye meal, three of yellow In-dian-meal, one small cupful molasces. one teaspoonful cream-tarter; mix very soft with sour malk, or buttermilk; little salt: steam four hours and bake two.

the cooling process be carried on more

effectually. In this attitude, also, the

thighs are completely separated, and loss of heat allowed from their whole

How Barnem Berame a Shedman.

he has ever made was the \$1,000 which he gave (1835) to the Philadelphia exhibitors of Jokes Heth, the pretended negro nurse of George Washington. He had then lost most of his property. and borrowing the amount from his friends, he made a journey to Philadelphia to investigate the prospect of turnng the old colored woman to pecualary account. Satisfied that there was money in her, he purchased her cash down, advertised her so conningly that he created great curiosity to see her. and soon took in \$1,500 a week. After the city had been gratified by the sight of Joice, he traveled through the country with her, in connection with company of mountebanks, and made a good deal of money. This was flarsum's venture as a showman, and de termined his career. He cleared, directly, it is alleged, \$50,000 out of Joice Heth, and indirectly an immense forthan a year when she very ungratefully died, and an autopay proved her to have been but 75 or 80 years old, instead of 161, as had been claimed. Barnum said he had bought her for the latter age, and had done his best to make the public believe her so old. It was her fault if she had fallen short of what was expected of her by some eighty years. She might have been till, no doubt, if she had wanted to be, and her failure to attain that degree of venerableness evinced on her part a disposition to disappoint a too credulous and confiding community. The world is studded with Joice Heths, with different and unending variety of names.

Wright of the Human Body.

There are few people but like to be weighed eccasionally; some do it regularly at certain hours, before and after meals, or taking a bath, etc. Yet there are few things so changeable as the weight of the body; indeed, it is rarely the same for a few minutes together, and if a man were to sit on one of the plates for a whole day, the other plate would be constantly oscillating within certain limits. The state of the weather and time of the year influence our weight. In sammer we grow fatter than we are in winter, such is the general rule; ve most people believe that hot weather makes us leaner. It is true that we eat less and perspire more. these are certainly two causes of loss; but, on the other hand, we expend less to keep up the temperature of the body. and, moreover, we drink more, and our beverages possess the curious property of increasing our fat. Heer, and even pure water, are great fattening agents. Cattle reared for slaughter get a great doni to drink, which increases their bulk considerably; the tissues are gorged with liquid, and so the weight in creases, but the system is weakened In winter the organism has to be provided with heat; we cat more, but also expend more to keep up the temperature of the body; then, also, we drink cas, so that on the whole the loss is greater than the gain, and we grow lean. In short, we fatten, when, under ordinary circumstances, we burn more of the food we have, and we, therefore, in breathing exhale carbonic acid in proportion. We begin to emit less of goes on increasing from October, and then we begin to lose the substance gained during the summer. From Decem-To conclude, as we consume less in summer than we do in winter, all the other circumstances remaining the same, we are heavier in hot weather than we are in winter.

Cull the Herds, If any class of farmers need "line spon line" to induce them to see the road to success, it is the dairymen. They keep cows for the supposed profit they bring, and they live in blissful gnorance that they are doing this labor or amusement. Yet they seldom make an inquiry into the actual performance of individual cows. They make no effort to seperate the good from the unprofitable. We have known several serds that paid so poor a return thatthe owner became discouraged and concluded that dairying must usually be carried on without profit; but by testing the individual yield and quality of these herds it was found in one case that the loss was made on three cows out of eight, the five paying a reasonable profit, while the poor ones sunk this; in another case eight cows sunk the profit on twenty. There is seldom a herd of twenty cows that does not contain some that pay a good profit; a few herds, comparatively, of that number that do not contain one or more that are kept at a loss. The selection of cows should be considered one of the first practical principles of dairying. National Live Block Journal.

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